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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

15 MAR 1966

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: Correspondence [redacted] the Vietnam Day Committee

Transmitted herewith for your retention are copies of correspondence [redacted] and the Vietnam Day Committee in Berkeley, California, [redacted]

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Attachments:
Correspondence as stated

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Approved for Release
Date DEC 1997

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE
2407 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California
U.S.A.

December 16, 1965

Dear Friends,

On Tuesday, December 14th, news sources in the United Nations speculated that the Johnson Administration will probably declare war (upon Hanoi, they do not say) in January after the proposed cessation of bombings in Vietnam, which may occur during the Christmas holidays. The next day, the American bombing of the large power station near Haiphong in North Vietnam was announced. If the United Nations sources can be trusted, this was the North Vietnamese government, with whom the United States claims it will be negotiating peace proposals (one during the moratorium in the fighting, the other a unilateral position of rubber national suicide if the United States' terms for negotiations are not accepted).

Now, we urge that peace groups everywhere, as well as all organizations and individuals opposed to the war, publicly demand that the United States demonstrate its desire for peace in Southeast Asia by extending the cessation of bombings indefinitely.

Second, the strong probability that the United States will keep bombing and will most likely actually bomb the population centers of Hanoi and Haiphong makes it imperative that the anti-war movement respond immediately throughout the world. We therefore urge that, as soon as bombings or a declaration of war take place, demonstrations be held within hours or days at national capitals, at American Embassies/Consulates, Information Centers, and Military Establishments in as many countries as possible. Such a response can represent a significant escalation of the movement to stop this war.

Third, it is also possible that, if war is declared by the United States, the protest movement here will be abruptly silenced. We are depending, therefore, upon our foreign contacts to carry on with the work they have begun around the world to clarify the issues of this war and to put pressure on their governments to stop it.

Yours in the struggle,

Suzanne Pollard, Chairman
International Committee
Vietnam Day Committee

We would like to [illegible] in our region.

We believe that [illegible] mutual understanding among 210,000 workers of ZENDENTSU and people for strengthening further strong links of peace and relations between Japan and American peoples.

So, please be kind enough to send ZENDENTSU yours greeting message concerned.

Cordially yours,

Isumi Kondo
Chief editor
All Japan Telecommunications
Workers Union (ZENDENTSU)

1985. 10. 20

TWENTY FOUR YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR

and

THE JAPANESE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

24 years ago military warfare began between the ruling classes of the U.S. and Japan with the bombing of Pearl Harbor; this terminated in 1945 with the capitulation of the Japanese ruling class and the atomic bombing of the Japanese people at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Today the U.S. and the Japanese ruling classes are linked together in an unholy alliance to promote their class interests in Asia, but the Japanese people are demonstrating their desire for peace to the rest of the world.

The bulk of the Japanese people who are active in the anti-war movement represent a broad spectrum of society composed of student organizations, trade unions, intellectual groups, peace committees, political parties, etc. Their struggle for peace involves three specific, yet related, issues: 1) Opposition to U.S. intervention in Vietnam, 2) Opposition to U.S. bases, nuclear weapons and military personnel in Japan, and 3) Opposition to the Japan-Republic of Korea Treaty.

The Japanese people see the war in Vietnam as being the greatest source of danger for a conflagration which could possibly engulf all of Asia, and many readily identify themselves with the unfortunate victims of this war. Aside from mass demonstrations, rallies and petitions many other methods are being utilized by the Japanese to protest the war. One method is direct refusal to participate in its support. "According to UPI on September 11, 1965, three Japanese shipping companies cancelled contracts to carry food and other supplies for the U.S. between Saigon and other important ports in South Vietnam. This occurred right after the Japanese Sailors' Union decision not to work for ships serving U.S. aggressive war in South Vietnam." (Vietnam Courier, Sept. 23, 1965, p. 5.) Another method consists of direct appeal to the American people: "Japanese Ask Americans to Speak Out on Vietnam." Hundreds of Japanese citizens in a full page advertisement in the N.Y. Times of Nov. 16 called on 'Friends in America' to 'Abandon silence and speak out with us for the sake of peace.'" (The Worker, Nov. 28, 1965, p. 7.) This ad was paid for by the Japan "Peace for Vietnam" Committee which has sent representatives around the world to speak against the war in Vietnam. The extent of the Japanese people's opposition to the war is most plainly shown, perhaps, by the huge numbers who ... in anti-war demonstrations on September 12th, 500,000 persons throughout Japan protested U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

The Japanese people are strongly opposed to U.S. installations, equipment and armed forces on their soil, because they feel that these bases are being used to support the war in Vietnam. "Although the Japanese Government officially backs American policy in Vietnam its support is neither loud nor always clear... Many Japanese people do not appreciate why the United States is fighting in Vietnam and demand the Americans vacate bases in Japan." (Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 30, 1965, p. 10c.) The following is an excerpt from a leaflet, "Letter to Americans Stationing in Japan," issued by the Japan Youth Committee Against War: "We would like to ask you to think about carefully again your government's actions in Vietnam and ask yourself if there were some reason to justify them, and why the U.S. troops have to be enforced in South Vietnam without the content (sic) of the majority people of Vietnam, to kill innocent Vietnamese and to be killed meaninglessly.... We do not want you, also, to use our soil and sea for the purpose of this aggressive action towards Vietnam

threatening world peace and fundamental right for self-determination of oppressed peoples." Numerous outbursts of protests have occurred in Japan directed against U.S. military presence, such as the recent demonstrations at Sasebo Naval Base.

The recent talks involving the ratification of a Japan-South Korea Treaty which would establish NEATO (North East Asia Treaty Organization) have aroused the anti-war forces in Japan. According to Zengakuren (All-Japan Federation of Student Autonomous Associations) this treaty would be mutually advantageous for the Japanese industrialists and the South Korean landowners; it would provide a cheap source of labor and a stable foreign market to export over-capital and commodity", and "At the same time the Korean ruling class want the import for exploitation, e.g. to import half products from Japan and manufacture by cheap labor for export." (International Appeal Against the Vietnamese Aggressive War.)

The Japanese government which, by constitution, cannot send troops to Vietnam, is nonetheless helping the U.S. war effort: "This treaty stipulates that Japan provide $500 million from our taxes and $300 million from other resources to South Korea. The subsidy will reinforce the South Korean Government's military outfit and link Japan more closely to the U.S. Government's cold war policy. South Korea has already sent to Vietnam 15,000 soldiers. This policy will be accelerated by the Japan-South Korea Treaty. We will do our best to stop all these doings that bring disaster to the people in Vietnam." (Joint Statement by the Japan Youth Committee Against War, the Tokyo Student Teach-in Committee, and the Japan "Peace for Vietnam" Committee.) The Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association had this to say: "The immediate objective of the present struggle lies in the prevention of ratification of the Japan-ROK treaty and agreements. Doubtlessly, the de facto military alliance pacts were signed between the Sato Cabinet and South Korean Pak regime in compliance with the insistence of the U.S. imperialism seeking frantically its way out of the quagmire of the Vietnamese war. The bilateral pacts are evidently designed to rig up the North East Asia Treaty Organization that will, under the command of U.S. imperialism, link up the reactionary forces of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, their aim of attack focused on the Socialist countries and the national-liberation movement in Asia." ("People's Struggle Continues Against Japan-ROK Treaty Agreements.")
The Japanese people consider the ratification of the Japan-ROK treaty as a very serious threat to the peace of all of Asia, and numerous demonstrations, rallies, speeches and other forms of protest have taken place condemning this treaty.

American intervention in Vietnam, American "occupation" of Japan, and American support of the ruling classes of Japan and South Korea are strongly opposed by the broad-based anti-war movement of the Japanese people.

International Committee of the
Vietnam Day Committee
Berkeley, December 7, 1965